Petersburg, indicating that his appointment would be acceptable to the Administration. In the Russian service promotion is almost invariably the result of regular gradation, unless there be some results of regular gradation, unless there be some results of these institutes an example of the second of the seco extraordinary fitness justifying an exception, as in in the case of Gen. Todtleben. Still, a sufficient reason might be found for a departure from the endinary routine in this instance from the request of the Government. It is very well known that the present British Minister, Mr. Crampton, was appointed at the suggestion of Mr. Webster. He was acting as Charge d'Affaires, after the depar-ture of Sir Henry Bulwer, and when new negotiations were about to be opened. Mr. Webster signified a friendly disposition, and the then Minister of Fereign Affairs—Lord Grenville, I think—eagerly seized the opportunity, and discarded the

regular principle of promotion.

Mr. Stoeckl too has some claim on American sympathy, by a matrimonial connection. In fol-towing the example of his former chief, Mr. Bodisco, he has strengthened the social tie which for se long a time has intimately connected the Rus can Legation here with our Government. Within a few years several of the Foreign Ministers have readered their tribute to the worth and attractions of American women by the highest evidence of their appreciation of both. Mr. Bodisco married Mrs. Williams of Georgetown; Mr. Sartige, the French Minister, married Miss Thorndike of Boston Branches, formarly Secretary of the Prench Minister, married Miss Informatic of Dou-ton: Mr. Banneles, formerly Secretary of the Spanish Legation, married the sister of Madam Sartiges: Mr. Boileau, present Secretary of the French Legation, married the daughter of Col. Benton: Mr. Marcoleta, Minister from Nicaragua, married Miss Kickhaeffer of this city: Mr. Carosiho, the late Chilian Minister, gave two manifestations of this "distinguished consideratien" to the United States, and now Mr. Stoeckl. emulating these precedents, with others forgotten, makes his confession, and swells the catalogue. If rumor for once may be credited, there are others well inclined to seek the same sort of dis-

Although the demonstration which Mr. Brenton of Indiana made in the House yesterday, when angifying his inclination to try some other candi-date than Mr. Banks, excited surprise and regret, still it is believed to have proceeded rather from impatience at the delay, and a desire to expedite the result, than from any disposition to interfere with success. It was made without concert, and therefore fell upon the House without any better effect than the movement of his colleague, Mr. Dunn, which might have furnished some warning

against such experiments. The delay in Mr. Banks's election thus far has been occasioned by a series of internal troubles and mishaps, which have all tended to fortify his position and to increase the prospect of ultimate success. Daily for the last week the minority have been assured by malcontents there would be a break in the noble column which has so gallantly withstood both open assault and secret treachery But the defection, though often threatened, has never yet dared to show itself, and the moral power of this phalanx is more confirmed to-day than it has been at any former time. While the minority were encouraged by the hope of a with-drawal, they stood by eagerly watching every new mrn, and ready to seize upon whatever advantage might be offered. That inducement no longer exists, and they can well afford to relax a vigilance which is cheered by such limited promise of re-

compense.

An accident yesterday defeated an election. The material to assure success was within reach, and, therefore, defeat is harder to bear. Let the lesson be useful, however, if the contest should happe 20 be prolonged. On the first ballot Mr. Banks had 105 votes, being five short of an election. It was well ascertained that Mr. Moore of Ohio, and Messrs. Williams and Edwards of New-York were prepared to cooperate whenever their votes could determine the choice. On the second ballot the general aggregate was reduced, and three of Mr. Banks's friends—Mr. Houston, Mr. Miller and Mr. Tyson-left the House, not expecting another trial. The votes, combined with the three above named, would have terminated the struggle. But this failure has given an assurance of power, which to the weak is always positive strength, and, therefore, if the same force can be mustered to-morrow, it will be with a well-founded hope of a triumph at

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7, 1855.

Our hopes of a Speaker to-day were dispelled by the falling away of Mr. Brenton of Indiana, Mr. Bishop of New-York, and Messrs, Robbins and Clawson of New-Jersey on the first ballot, and of one or two others afterward. There will be no Speaker until the Plurality rule is adopted. We expect others to fall off until Banks's vote is reduced to ninety, where I think it will hold until the Democrats are willing to try the plurality. There will be no more coaxing of those who have bolted or threaten to bolt. But those who mean to go, are urged to make haste.

Mr. Eustis of Louisiana, a Southern American, made a telling speech to-day in wholesale denunciation of the Anti-Catholic test of his brother Know-Nothings, the Order in Louisiana repudiating the Protestant test. The House finally had a sharp struggle on ad-

journing over to-morrow, as a Democratic holiday which was once rejected, but finally conceded. We cannot afford to even seem discourteous. The Democrats are now in caucus.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Democratic caucus to-night resolved to stick to their candidates, platform and course. They also resolved not to adjourn on Wednesday, until a Speaker is chosen, unless it should be over the Sabbath. Several Members gave notice that they would vote for the plurality rule if the measure should be proposed. The general impression is That we shall have a Speaker this week. H. G.

From Our Own Correspondent:

We have had one ballot in the House for Speaker lo-day, Banks receiving 101-seven short of an election. Brinton did not vote, and Tyson was persuaded to pair off with Broome.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The House has adjourned to Wednesday. On the last beliet Mr. Banks fell to 99. Mr. Pennington rese to 9, Messes. Bishop and Clawson going for the latter but they will return to Banks, with Mr. Brenton, who necessary. The result is not affected by these tem porary changes, as the final rally will demonstrate. Confidence is generally felt in an early organization No official confirmation of the peace news is ye received.

From Another Correspondent.

Between forty and fifty Democratic Members of the
House met in caucus to-night. Mr. Jones of Tenn.,
took the chair, and Messrs. Ruffin and English as Sec-

took the chair, and Messrs. Ruffin and English as Sec-retaries. After an interchange of views it was repre-sented that Mr. Richardson was willing to be dropped, provided another could be nominated with a better prospect of success. It was contended that the with-drawing of him would be an abandonment of the plat-form. Some Democrats considered this cancus un-necessary, and probably nothing definite will be ac-complished.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 7, 1856.

The Senate met and adjourned-no quorum present. In the House a quorum was present-74 Members in all. Adjourned.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.
HALIYAX, Monday, Jan. 7-11 P. M.
The night is fine and clear, but there are still no

Mr. BRODHEAD called up his resolution directing the Committee on Finance to Inquire into the expediency of reporting the Sanate Appropriation bills, or adopting more speedy action on them to avoid the cvils of night sessions at the close of each Congress, and the scenes which a sense of delicacy prevented him from describing. He was in favor of doubling the compensation of Members to the shorter sessions.

Mr. CLAYTON had no doubt of the power to originate those bills. Twenty-seven years ago the evil referred to was as great as now, no measures compe-tent having been taken arrest it. Mr. TOOMBS did not think this the true remedy.

The difficulty was occasioned by large numbers of amendmends being tacked on to bills at a late period Mr. SEWARD, while favoring the resolution, would

ot commit himself as to the propriety of the remedy proprosed.

The resolution was adopted, and the Schate adourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, Monday, Jan. 7, 1856. The House proceeded to vote for Speaker.

NINETY-FIFTH BALLOT. Necessary for a choice, 108.

Three additional votes were taken. The last was as

NINETY-EIGHTH BALLOT. Scattering6.
Necessary for a choice, 108.
During the proceedings an enlivening episode took

place.

Mr. EUSTIS, in defining the position of the American party in Louisiana, repudiated the eighth section of the Philadelphia platform, preferring that his right arm should wither rather than that he should be con-

arm should wither rather than that he should be connected with any party whose purpose was to persecute or proscribe American Catholics.

Mr. SMITH (Ala.) took issue with Mr. Eustis. He was opposed to Roman Catholicism because it owed allegiance to the Pope above the Constitution. There has never been a time when the priests in their assemblies did not cast their power against the people.

Mr. FLORENCE referred Mr. Smith to the Irish Catholics under Father Murphy at Vinegar Hill. [Laughter].

Mr. TAYLOR (La.) referred to history to show that

Mr. TAYLOR (La.) referred to history to show that in the French Revolution the priests joined the people in their successful warfare against the two other es tter—nobles and elergy.

Mr. WALKER (Ala.) conceived that the purpose of

the American party was political. If he thought re-ligious persecution was a prominent feature, he would cut loose from such an organization. Adjourned to Wednesday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Jan. 7.
The Senate met at 61 P. M., and a quorum not belo

ASSEMBLY.

On the roll being called, seventy-four Members answered to their names. Of these, twenty-eight were Americans. A motion was made to cite members to attend, but without acting upon it, the House adjourned till Tuesday. Very few Members remained in Albany over Sunday, and many were detained by the deep news. OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 7, 1856.

The State Senate organized this morning. W. L. Bascom of Franklin was elected Clerk. The usual joint resolution fixing a day for canvassing the returns of the vote for Governor was passed—Wednesday beging the day designated. ing the day designated.

In the hall of the House of Representatives a very large number of persons assembled to witness the organization. Dr. Trevitt, Secretary of State, called the House to order. N. H. Van Voorhies of Athens was chosen Speaker, and James Robinson of Harden Clerk. Gov. Medill sent in his Message. It is very lengthy.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Our Legislature meets to-morrow, and there is considerable excitement among the large number of candidates for office. It is doubtful which party will be able to secure the organization.

THE VETERANS OF 1812. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 7, 1856.
The Veterans of 1812, from New-York, have arrived here, and start for Baltimore to-night.

RAHLROAD ACCIDENT.

EASTON, Pa., Monday, Jan. 7, 1856.

A sleigh, containing Charles Wolf and son, came in collisson with a train on the Lehigh Valley Road this morning near Calasanqua, and both the occupants

were severely injured.

looking up on account of large European contracts. FROM TEXAS. New-Orllans, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1856.

By the steamer Mexico, we have Galveston dates to the 3d inst., but the news from Texas is wholly unim-

FIRE AT ROME.

Utica, Monday, Jan. 7, 1856.

A building in Rome, owned by the State, and used for storing implements for Canal repairs, was burned on Saturday night. Nothing was sayed.

All trains passing here are behind time. The thermometer this morning was ten degrees below zero. THE NEW MAIL-ROUTE TO NEW-ORLEANS.

CAIRO (Ill.), Monday, Jan. 7, 1856.
The steamer Fannie Bullit arrived here in six days from New-Orleans, bringing the first daily mail under

the new contract.

The new depot at the Mound City branch of the Illinois Central Railroad blew down this morning.

DEATH OF DR. STEPHEN W. TAYLOR.
UTICA, Monday, Jan. 7, 1856.

Stephen W. Taylor, LL.D., President of the Madison University, died at Hamilton this morning, aged 65 years.

DR. VALK, M. C., AGAIN.

House of Refresentatives, Washington, and Saturday, Jan. 5, 1856.

The editor of The Tribune has on several occasions since the 3d Dec. permitted anonymous letters to appear in its columns, not only abusive, but false and calumnious as regards myself. I have not thought it incumbent on me to give them any notice, but in The Tribune of vesterday, the editor has published another letter, again without date or name, and also what purports to be a communication written by myself to some person at Greenport, L. I. Inotice this last effort only to say, that no such letter was ever written by me, and leave the reader to draw his own inferences of its genuineness, and of the motives which led to its publication.

I would respectfully suggest to the editor the fairness and propriety of excluding these cowardly missiles from his columns, or, if he is determined to insert them, to insist upon giving full publicity to the real name of their authors.

Your obedient servant. WM. W. VALK.

—In noticing the above, we may be allowed to say that a lecture on social or professional pro-House of Representatives, Washington, ?

say that a lecture on social or professional proprieties comes with very bad grace from a person who has been found guilty by a public court of having taken advantage of his own professional position to make infamous overtures to the wife of a neighbor, and a patient. How much respect is due to the word of a man who has been proved capable of such base and dishonorable falseness, is a question which we will also leave to the same reader to whom Dr. Valk appeals to doubt the genuineness of that letter of his which we published on Friday last, addressed by him to a citizen of Greenport, Long Island, and pledging himself, if elected to Congress, to vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise and for the Homestead bill. For the rest, we can say that we have in our possession the original of that letter, and that the handwriting, signature, and everything, perfectly resembles that of the above elegant epistic from the

House of Representatives. If it is a forgery, it is e very skillful one indeed. In addition to this, wa

have the testimony of the party to whom it waaddressed, who assures us that the questions to which Dr. Valk replied so decidedly in the affirmative were precisely as we stated them on Friday. On the whole, then, we rather think that the gay. gallant, philandering member from the Ist District has fallen into one of those little bits of forgetfulness to which both politicians and lovers are so liable. We presume that, as he didn't mean is the least what he said in the Greenport letter, the fact of writing it has very naturally and easily escaped from his mind.

FROM KANSAS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Dec. 24, 1855. The Convention to nominate candidates for the State ticket of the future State of Kausas closed its active labors on Saturday night about midnight. providing, however, for a short session this forenoon to sdopt a platform. The Convention was well attended. In spite of the severity of the weather there were only some seven or eight vacancies in the whole of the delegations from different parts of the Territory. An active interest seemed to pervade the Delegates, and had there been no doubt or contingency as to the success of the movement to give a State Government to Kansas, there could have been no more sanguine auxiety as to the result. The forenoon session was short. Gen. Robinson was called to the chair and a Mr. Cole acted as Secretary. A resolution was introduced authorizing such delegations as had not their full numbers to throw a full vote. The appointment of a Committee on Credentials and one on the Organization of the Convention being made the forenoon session closed.

During the afternoon session there was little done but the canvassing and debating about the seats of delegates. Mr. Thurston of Manhattan was nominsted President of the Convention, Messrs, Redpath and Lowry Secretaries, and a lot of Vice-Presidents, whose names I forget. There was also a Committee to draft a platforn, consisting of Messrs. Robinson, Schuyler, Lane and Phillips.

At length the nominating machinery went to work, and after long and repeated ballotings, the following gentlemen were put in nomination:

for the Kansas-Nebraska resolutions of Delahay have been left off the ticket save Col. Delahav. who received the nomination for Congress. This he received by a very close vote, and I believe on a local division of the officers. That a majority of the people of the Territory wish him to represent them, or that he can properly represent them I do not believe. There was a disposition to give nominations to men living in different parts of the Territory and also to men of different politics, and those parties who thus got nominations got them on the question of the unity of the Free-State party on the bare question of a Free State.

There was quite a contest between Robinson and Lane, or rather between the friends of these gentlemen, for the office of Governor. The latter gentleman used all the political skill he so eminently possesses, but on the final ballot it stood, Robinson, 55; Lane, 22# This vote may indicate the true sentiment here better than anything else.

The weather is now terribly severe. To-day the thermometer has been down to 17 degrees below zero; it is snowing, and the wind drifts the snow about in its eddies. Traveling is almost impossible. My ink freezes while I write. I must confess "the purpose of my firm philosophy" has not prepared me for anything so fresh from the North Pole as this weather. To face the Border Ruffians is nothing compared to facing the north-wester. I will give you more full particulars of the Conven-New-Orleans, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1856,
The steamship Cahawba has arrived here from Havana with dates to the 2d inst. There is no news of importance. Sugars were languishing, and Molasses

The vote on the Constitution has been very light. To the north of the Kaw River, along the Missouri, it was almost a total failure, owing to the mobbing of the bailot-boxes, and the other means of intimidation resorted to by the Border Ruffians. On this side of the Kaw River, and all through the south part of the Territory, the vote has been light. In consequence of the recent war, which prevented the sending of poll-books or the making of any effort in its favor, the vote will fall short of two

ESTIMATE OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1855. From The National Intelligencer, Jan

We have been obligingly furnished from the Patent Office with the subjoined interesting approximate estimate of the Agricultural Products of the United estimate of the Agricultural Products of the United States for the year 1855, made up from the most authentic accessible data-by D. J. Browne, esq., the efficient Superintendent of the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. It may be here stated that if there be any error in the estimate, it is in falling below rather than above the truth, either in the quantity or value of the products: PROPERTY PRODUCTS.

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SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE READING RAILBOAD.

—A shocking accident, which resulted in the loss of life, occurred on the Reading Railroad, near Norristown, on Saturday evening. A coal train had broken down on the track, and the locomotive was taken from the passenger train to push the wreck out of the way. After performing this work, and whon the engine was about to be reattached to the passenger train, Mr. Edward Preston, the baggage-measter, was caught between the tender and the baggage car and crushed about the stomach in so shocking a manner that he died in an hour and a half at Norristown, whither he was conveyed. He leaves a wife and two children. His family resides at No. 24 Madison street. The deceased was much esteemed.

[Philadelphia Sulistin, Jan L.

NIBLO'S.

NEW PANTOMIME AND BALLET.

The Rave's may be called the actors of the impossible. One of the first things a child is made sensible of an idea of the physically possible. He perceives that he cannot fly through the air; cannot penetral wells, rocks, or trees; cannot evoke any living thing faster than the laws of growth permit; cannot survive under water, or change the external forms of nature Then his imagination Negins to play. He creates succordingly fairles, mousters, impossibilities, and all n arner of curious idealisms not found in the relations of the world about him. To materialize these faucies is the art of the Ravels; and when the theory and practice of the grotesque and ladicrous are added to such representations of the superratural, the effect is irresistible on the childish minch We question it mry infantile ecstasy is quite equal to that of seeing these multiform funny fellows in one of their antonimes. All the ordinary modes of applause are ale and cold in comparison with the harricance of avenile laughter on these occasions; and the dominant electricity of the occasion being high-go-mad nensense, adults come in for a large slice of enjoyment at the entertainment. Antoine Ravel must, we onine, have been bern with a grin extending from ear to-ear, and then taking a fresh start; and whether that white face of his is natural or artificial, we have never been able to learn; we believe, however, that it is the former. Wonderfully accomplished is he there in the vis comica by nature; but being, besides, composed bedily half-and-half of india-rubber and sturgeon nose, he is quite indifferent as to the fact whether he touches the ground or falls from a hight, or is in any single place in particular at any particular time. We are told onfidentially that one day being run over by an omnibus holding twelve persons—though there were accidentally twenty-three in at the time-he did not experi ence the slightest inconvenience, but on the contrary felt he effect as rather exhibarating. This we can readily believe, for the belaborings, tumbles, hangings, drewnings, and other severe personalities he under

goes in the course of a pantomime, must render him annibus-wheel proof. In the new pantemine, Raoul, or the Magic Star, given last night, he and his condittons bad full play for heir law-breaking diabolisms. All the auditors laughed sill they could laugh no longer, and then the curtain generously fell. The plot of the pantomime we need not analyze provided we could, which is not the case A live lover and his sweetheart of course are person cuted by a hateful bore of a suitor, backed by a mistrly father and his rascally servant. A protecting fairy of course has a finger in the pie, and a fairy in a pantomime is a serious personage. Any such little matter as turning the heavens into the earth, or vice-versa; solidifying water or transmognifying rocks into pure Croten; abolishing geography and lumping places together in a moment-these are all moose-hine to a pantomime fairy. Whose, then, would be pleased with a superfactation of imaginary ziguag and a freshet of impossible drollery, may safely witness the new panto-

In addition to the pantomimo company, the pre Mille. Robert, another star-from the Academy of Music, Paris, an alternator lately there with Mdlle. Cerito, and hence an artist of the first class-is alone an attraction of the best order. Besides, she is ably assisted by a corps de ballet. We suppose the success of the new pantomime will cause it to be numerously repeated.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES

Last evening a play was presented at this theater entitled "The King of the Court and the Queen of the Market." We were happy to recognize in this new acquaintance on old friend, with some slight alterations of dress and situation, but we cannot think that in this réchauffé serve he improves upon the palate. The first act were most dull and weary. To the second the picture-que brightness of the scene, the gay group ings and the interfudes of dance and song, gave pleas antness, and we trust its joyous merriment may carry it through some weeks, as evidently no expense has been spared in dress or decoration to surround i with attraction. The piece affords but little scope for acting, the only feature of the evening being Mr. Hall's personation of the Mother of the Market. In amplitude of proportion, rich fishiness of look, and riot of slang. he was the character to perfection. The house was, as it has been every evening, notwithstanding the un-propitious state of the weather, most fully and fashonably attended, and we recognized among the andience many of the Opera babitues.

Still, such pieces as that of last night are not the ones which bring out the legitimas beauties of such a theater, or to which Miss Reeve must chiefly look for success. The "Varieties" would appear to have been started much on the same principle as were the Olympic, Covent Garden and Lyceum in London under the brilliant management of Madame Vestris, and which was modeled after the French. There is all that air of elegance surrounding the stage, that grace of design and delicacy of artistic arrangement which distinguish the French above all other nations. It would appear, indeed, to rest chiefly its attraction upon light, brilliant pieces, surrounding an occasional spot of pathos with a glitter of gay vivacity, and the memory of which is, at the close, in song and dance laughed pleasantly away. In the selections Miss Keene has up to this time made, she has adhered o this idea with a taste deserving of every encourage ment and commendation. The few pieces she has already produced, though not altogether new, are brilliant, full of fresh incident, animated dialogue and simplicity and genuine development of plot, and at the same time are wholly relieved from a taint, either in sentument or expression of what is objectionable or maudlin.

We presume her repertoire will include "As You Like It," "Midsummer Night's Dream," and such other creations of Shakespeare, so full of sweet pathos and wild, cunning fancy. And some of the light operattas of Anber would we fancy carry a charm, It can at once be seen that this theater has a refined, graceful character of its own, and without interfering with any other establishment, will offer in the next few months, while the Italian opera is closed, a most charming substitute for those who reside up-town.

The amusements hitherto have certainly never degenerated even for an instant into a hore-a rare at sinment-and have been kept within moderate limits -another advantage-the performance closing at 10] o'clock. The arrangements are, too, graceful and comfortable

Indeed, on the whole, the ways of Laura Keene's Varieties are pleasant ways, and we trust her path may be a path of flowers. Her part is to amuse and tat instruct. If instruction comes of its own accord, well; but we doubt whether that great analyzer of nature, Fielding, was not wise in his philosophy when he said: "Nay, I will appeal to common obser-"vation whether the same company are not found more full of good humor and benevolence after they have been sweetened for two or three hours with enterlamments of this kind than when soured by a · tragedy or a dull lecture. She will best carry out this purpose by adhering to such pieces as we have pointed out. "The Bream of

Delisions" comes quite within this sphere. Mr. Jor-dan's personation of his Bernard Harleigh was marked by singular truth and beauty, while Miss Keene's picture of the wife was full of that graceful, unaffected ease and sunny charm which makes her, to us, when she does not wander out of the sphere of her own nature, decidedly the first actress of her school on the English or American stage. Last evening alse was out of her natural dominion. The piece was, however, received with applause and crowned with the usual

Dr. William H. Harding, a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, aged about thirty-five years, died at Richmond on Friday last. Six negroes stampeded from Middleburg, London County, Va., on Christmas Eve.

19or The N. Y. Tribune. THE FIRST DEEP SNOW

To DAY has been a pleasant day, Despite the cold and snow; A sabbath stillness filled the air, And pictures slumbered everywhere, Around, above, below.

We woke at dawn, and saw the trees Before our windows white; Their limbs were clad with snow, like bark, Save that the under sides were dark .-Like bars againet the light.

The fence was white around the house, The lamp before the door:
The porch was glazed with pearled alect,—
Great drifts lay in the silent street.—
The street was seen no more!

Long trenches had been roughly dug. And giant footprints made; But few were out; the streets were bare-I saw but one pale wanderer there, And he was like a shade! I seemed to walk another world,

Where all was still and blest: The cloudiess sky, the stainless snows-It was a vision of repose, A dream of heavenly rest.

A dream the boly night completes; For now the moon bath come I stand in heaven with folded wings, A free and happy soul that sings, When all things else are dumb R. H. STODDSED.

THE SNOW STORM.

THE SNOW IN THE CITY. No one, perhaps, of the bundred thousand people

who were out upon the snow yesterday have ever seen anything to compare with the present condition of hings in this city. It was a day of sport to bipeds, and a day of forture to quadrupeds. Man has been a cruel master in all time to his faithful friend the borse, but vesterday it was made more manifest than we have ever seen it before. People in the country have no des of the condition of our streets in such a snow as this. Upon country roads a deep show packs down isto a smooth path. Here a depth of four feet is reduced to two: but instead of packing hard, it is reduced to a mass of about the consistency of dry sand or loose ashes, while the cold continues; and through this the horses wade and drag the sleds, with the reaners buried out of sight. This is city sleighing. We have never seen a day in which more sleighs were moving, or more people trying to "enjoy a sleigh ride," when it was a matter of such difficult accomplishment. The number of omnibus sleighs stuck fast on Broadway during the day was one of the curioeities of the carnival. The cruelty of overloading a team and then driving it through such streets as ours are now, with the horses smeking like jets of steam, until the poor brutes stop by the way from sheer exhaustion, is very cruel, but cruelty refined is whipping them to make them go further. Notwithstanding the miserable condition of the streets, they have been througed all day and till after midnight with vehicles of every conceivable form and size upon runners, beside some on wheels. We noticed one turnout of twelve horses. Many of the sleighs are extravagant in the superlative degree, considering the short time at best that they can be used. The sleighs were full of costly fire, and the harness covered with little liver bells. Nothing but a slight rain to pack down the snow

can make the streets passably comfortable, and nothing could make them more uncomfortable than a heavy Indeed a rain sufficient to melt the greater part of the snow would be a terrible calamity. Several of the down-town business streets, such as Dey, Courtlandt, Liberty, Cedar, Pine, &c., that are fail of wholesale stores, are nearly impassable except upon the sidewalks. The snow from the walks has been shoveled into the cartway, where it lies in shape resembling a winrow of hay before the sides are closed together. We walked the length of a long block without finding a place that we could venture across. On top of this ridge the sleds and carts essay to travel up and down, the horses floundering along, with but little ability to move end. A deluge of rain in such streets would send floods of water into the cellars, because it has no way to tun off. In our opinion, the Street Commissioner should set a host of men at work to cart off the snow out of such streets. This is the plan pursued in St Petersburg-a city with a government.

The prespect all the afternoon yesterday was that we should have another coat of snow upon the great one of Saturday night. If one equally heavy should fall we should be well entitled to the appellation of a buried city. The great question in shoveling another such a mass from the sidewalks would be where we should put it.

MORE SNOW-SLEIGHING

Last evening snew again commenced falling, and up to a late hour it had not abated. But little if any wind prevailed, and the snow fell evenly upon the streets. The atwesphere was very mild to what it had been during the day, and appearances indicated a change to rain. In the present condition of the streets, should a rain storm set in, or a thaw occur, no calculation can be made of the damage that will be sustained by housekeeprs throughout the city. The mercantile portion of the community, especially those having their places of business any where near either of the rivers, will, in the event of a rain or thaw, sustain immense damage to their property stored in basements or cellars. In clearing away the snow no attention has been

paid to the gutters, in consequence of which water having no opportunity to run into the sewers will overflow the sidewalks, and make its way into basements and cellars. The snow in front of every house throughout the city has been shoveled off even with the curbstone, and banked up in some places to the hight of four or five feet-of course completely filling up the gutters. Not a single culvert has as yet been cleared of snow, and many of them are blocked up with ice. So long, however, as there is a sight for sleighing, the people will throw these thoughts to the winds, and not borrow trouble.

EFFECTS UPON NAVIGATION.

The steamers of the various Boston lines due here on Sunday morning did not come in until yesterday. The Commodore of the Stonington line arrived at 1 a. m., and the Empire State from Eall River at 24 a. m. The Connecticut, due from Norwich, was held over till this (Tuesday) night in consequence of the sterm, and subsequent detention of the cars on the road. The Commonwealth would bring her passengers and freight last night. They will then take their respective trips as formerly. We have heard of no disasters on the coast occasioned by the late snewsterm; but in all probability will hear of some soon, as the storm was most severe, and a number of vessels were supposed to be in the vicinity of the coast at The ferry-boats were much impeded yesterday by

the floating ice moving to and fro with the tide. THE HYDRANTS ALL RIGHT.

Mr. Flanders, Water Purveyor for the city, assures

us that there is not a single bydrant frozen up in the Seventh or Eighth Fire Districts. He had them care fully examined yesterday, and finds that they are all ACCIDENT ON AN OMNIBUS SLEIGH.

Yesterday Mr. Humphrey of 69 Union place, w'alle riding in one of the omnibus sleighs down Broad, way,

was thrown violently upon the pavement in conse queuce of another sleigh coming in collision with the vehicle upon which he was standing. Mr. H. was standing on the foot-board at the side of the vehicle. In falling he received a severe cut of several inches in length on the forehead. Dr. Putnam, residing corner of Spring and Crosby streets, hap sening near by at the time, picked up Mr. Humphr sy and conveyed him to the Metropolitan Hotel, where, after sewing up his wound, he took him safely home.

THE RAILROADS.

Honson Riven Railnoad.—The three trains from Albany by the Hudson River Railroad arrived yesterday in due season, and the different trains now leave this city at the regular hours. Owing, however, to the obstruction of the track in the city, passengers will generally take the train at the Thirty-first street Station. The train due at 10 last night was not in a

19 probably impeded by the additional fall of snow. No W-HAVEN RAILROAD .- In consequence of the now all trains of the New-York and New-Haven Rad read will a veries and deliver passengers at Twenty sixth street & the present. The trains will leave Twenty-sixth s 'rect 20 minutes after their advertise time at Canal str. set.

The 8 a. m. train from New-Haven yesterday got in at noon, only one ho, ir behind time.

NEW JERSEY RAILS DAD .- The track upon the New Jersey Railroad is clear, and last evening the trains departed regularly and arrive of with but little delay. The 'owl trains' due here at 5 o'clock yesterday morniag did not arrive until afternoon, and was the last train which seriously delayed. Abor V four thousand passengers-not including the Ne wark travel-passed over the road yesterday.

The New-York and Erie track is clear. The trace due at S last evening arrived at 64 o'clock. The trains left on time, and those arriving were from half an hour to an hour only behind.

The Hudson River was filled with flo. ting ice yes terday. The Jersey City ferry boats cross ved on time almost every trip. On the Hoboken ferry there was a little more delay, but the boats continue d running without serious hinderance.

About 100 passengers who expected to go on t in the 10 o'clock p. m. train from Jersey City for Newark, on Osbarday night, were disappointed, as the train could not go storm was so severe that they remained all night in the a post-The first train was at noon on Sunday

THE STORM AT THE SOUTH. PHILADEPHIA, Jan. 7-The morning train from New-York reached here about noon to-day. Western road is not yet open. The mails arrived last

aight in a sleigh. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7-94 p. m.-It com menced snowing here again at 9 o'clock this evening. The mail due from the West to-day has not , et arrived. The mail from the West of yesterday was brought down in a sleigh from Morgan's Co rner, and the mail for the West was sent the same a ray All the other roads are open, and the mails are ar dy-

ing and departing as usual. BADTIMORE, Md., Jan. 7, 1856.—The weather mya cold. We had a slight fall of snow this evening. The Philadelphia mail arrived in good time. The othe roads at this point are unobstructed. The New-York morning mail failed this evening, being the third time in succession. We have had nothing south of Richmond since Saturday, and five New-Orleans makes

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7, 1856, 8 p. m .- The New-York: mail of Sunday arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening; and goes on in the morning. The Philadelphia mail of Friday is received.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1856 .- Last night was the coldest of the season. The thermometer, at 8 o'clock this morning, stood at 100 above zero; and now, at 10 o'clock, it is 18° above. The New York mails of Saturday arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. Washington, Jan. 7, p. m., 1856.—It is again snow-

The road between here and Petersburge and even south of that is blocked with snow. Two trains are between Acquia Creek and Fredericksburgh. The Southern train has not arrived at Fredericks burgh. The suow is six inches deep at Raleigh and badly drifted. Thermometer at 3 o'clock 330 above BUFFALO, Jan. 7, 1856.-The weather is moderate.

It now snows finely. The trains have been delayed Eastward. CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1856 .- Weather moderate snowing briskly-roads not obstructed.

CINCINSATI, Jan. 7. - A heavy snow has fallen bere to-day and still continues. The roads are in good condition as yet.

Curcago, Jan. 7.-It is very cold.here; considerable snow, but the roads are clear. THE STORM AT THE EAST.

SELEM, N. J., Jan. 7, 1856.—The snow is a foot deep here. At 4 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at 40 below zero. BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 7, 1856. - Snow nine inches

leep. Thermometer 80 below zero. MELVILLE, N. J., Jau. 7, 1836. -Snow a foot deep.

Mercury 50 below zero. HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1856 .- No train from Philadelphia to-day. Eleven Senators are absent and it is supposed have been detained by the snow.

Bostos, Jan. 7 .- The railroads are being relieved: from the blockade of snow, but serious detention to-trains still exists. The New-York Mail train of this morning, due at 5 p. m., reached Springfield at 7, and will not probably arrive before morning. It is estimated that not less than five thousand people passed Saturday night in the cars within eight miles

During the storm on Sunday morning the bark Tonsmany and brig Emma from New-Orleans for Boston dragged ashore at Holmes's Mole. They remain tight, but will have to discharge cargo.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ADVERTISING .- In . the

office of The London Times there is a cost of

map which gives a graphic representation of the fluctuations in the circulation of that journal. It is

like the sectional profiles of our railroads and canals an increased circulatian being indicated by a rise in the surface line, while a falling off in the circulation is represented by a depression. During the year 1845 the circulation of The Times averaged only 23,000, and it began the year 1848 with an edition of no more than 29,000. The excitement consequent on the revolution of February raised it at once to 43,009. It fell, however, with the fall of liberty and averaged but 36,000 during 1852. The long suspense preceding the present war gradually raised it until the war actually broke out; since which time the edition has fluctuated between 58,000 and 69,000 copies, affording an income from the sale of papers alone of about \$28,000 per week. Advertisements are, however, the great source of profit, as the cost of the paper on which The Times in printed nearly equals the amount received for it. Common advertisements of five lines or less pay seven. shillings and sixpence each, or nearly two dollars. . Such an advertisement costs three dollars and threequarters in THE WEEKST TRIBURE and in Punch while in The Illustrated News it costs seven dollars. The Times has an average of eight or ten pages of advertisements, which cannot amount to less \$30,000 per week. The receipts from this source have in some single week amounted to nearly \$40,000. The weekly average of entire receipts can scarcely, he set down at less than \$60,000, or three millions a year. Nowhere is governising carried on to so great an extent as in England. "Professor." Holloway's pills are advertised to the amount of \$150,000 annually; Mosew & Sou pay \$50,000; \$30,000 is also paid by Row-land for his Macassar Oil, &c.; \$30,000 by Dr. De Jough for his Cod Liver Oil. Heal & Sons pay \$30,000 per year for advertising their bedsteads and bed furniture, and Eben Nicholls, a tailor, advertises to the extent of \$20,000. Although advertisements are so dear in The Illustrated News, still as that sheet has a weekly circulation of 130,000, the man who chooses to patronize it gets four miles of advertisement in linear measure for every dollar expended. If he will spend his money on The London Times he may do still better, and get advertised five miles for a dollar, or at the very reasonable rate of twenty cents per milsatisfied in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, as in that journal, with a circulation already beyond 144,000, larger than that of any other newspaper in the world, and constantly increasing, we give apward of seven miles and a helf of advertisement for a dollar, thus dealing out

notoriety at less than thirt en cents per mile